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Diodorus and the Peloponnesian War.

by

Edwin L. Green.

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Diodorus, called Σικελιώτης ~~from~~ the name of [illegible] according to his own statement (Bibl. Hist. I, 4, 4) in Agyrium, a town of Sicily. From his works we learn that the sixteenth book was written after 21 B.C.; for in the seventh chapter of that book he speaks of [illegible] to Tauromenium [illegible] his own life-time. This must refer to the period of the rearrangement of Sicilian affairs by Augustus (Wachsmuth, [illegible]; V. Gardthausen, Augustus [illegible]). The [illegible] 30 B.C. [illegible] Diodorus says, Γάιος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσαγορευθεὶς θεός; and Julius Caesar was enrolled among the gods at the time just mentioned ([illegible] Staatsr. II, [illegible]). Again, we learn from his works that he was in Egypt during the [illegible] More about his life [illegible]

Diodorus [illegible] Βιβλιοθήκη [illegible] (Wachsmuth pp. 82 and 83, v.1). This is comprised in forty books, of which there are extant books I–V and XI–XX, with a number of fragments. Of his work the author says [illegible] had been planned for [illegible]: the first six were to deal with the period previous to the Trojan war, the first three treating of barbarian nations, the second with Greeks; books VII–XVII were to carry the history of the world down to the death of Alexander; the remaining twenty three books were to end at the beginning of the wars of Julius Caesar in Gaul, 60 59 B.C. or Ol. 180,1. That he [illegible] succeeded in this [illegible].

Naturally Greek affairs occupied the chief place in the earlier portions of the Βιβλιοθήκη, but from the twenty-third book on Rome claims that position. After the great lacuna, books VI–X, the invasion of Xerxes is narrated [illegible] exposition to [illegible] with which the twelfth book [illegible]. The last book, beginning with [illegible] Death of the

Peloponnesian War to the Sicilian Expedition. The causes of the war are narrated in cc. 38–40. The story of the Athenians in Sicily is told in the thirteenth book, [illegible] also in places the remainder of the war. With these three books, XI, XII, XIII, this paper will be engaged, although the principal work will be an examination of the Peloponnesian war as related in the sections XII. 41–84; XIII. 1–107.

Diodorus begins his work with a preface [illegible] on the value of [illegible] history. Although he [illegible] [illegible] native land, and thinking the praise received a [illegible] by the censure, which lasts forever, the base wicked men [illegible]." [illegible] the deeds of [illegible] from the most ancient times must necessarily undergo a great deal of toil. Διόπερ, says Diodorus, ἡμεῖς ὁρῶντες τὴν ὑπόθεσιν χρησιμωτάτην μὲν οὖσαν, πολλοῦ δὲ πόνου καὶ χρόνου προσδεομένην, τριάκοντα μὲν ἔτη περὶ αὐτὴν ἐπραγματεύθημεν, μετὰ δὲ πολλῆς [illegible]

[illegible] καὶ κινδύνων ἐπήλθομεν πολλὴν τῆς τε Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης, ἵνα τῶν ἀναγκαιοτάτων καὶ πλείστων μερῶν αὐτόπται γενηθῶμεν. [illegible] an inhabitant of Rome, and made use of the abundant material collected in that city. ἡ γὰρ ταύτης τῆς πόλεως ὑπεροχή, διατείνουσα τῇ δυνάμει πρὸς τὰ πέρατα τῆς οἰκουμένης, ἑτοιμοτάτας καὶ πλείστας ἡμῖν ἀφορμὰς παρέσχετο παρεπιδημήσασιν ἐν αὐτῇ πλείω χρόνον. These are fair words, but the question is, are they justified by the work? [illegible] scholars. In this Bröcker (*Moderne Quellenforscher und antike Geschichtschreiber*, Innsbruck, 1882) is of assistance by his summary of various views held before 1882.

(Bröcker (l.c. p.62) sums up in this way, "Es können überhaupt — mit Ausnahme von Holm, und eigentlich nur von ihm — sämmtliche deutsche Gelehrte, die sich in den letzten Jahrzehnten über Diodor geäussert haben, zwar nicht immer der Form, wohl aber stets der Sache nach, mit den Worten Rühl's, Volquardsen's, Bachof's [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] gesunden Urtheil zu beweisen." In the words of Kluge (Philologus, 1881, 97) Diodor is "ein Compilator, welcher gedanken-los [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]." Bröcker himself champions the cause of Diodorus, [illegible] [illegible], some of which [illegible] [illegible], deserve attention, although his method of procedure is not always to be commended. [illegible] [illegible] and words in different sections are not convincing. Contrary to [illegible] [illegible] (De [illegible] 87, I, [illegible]) combats the view that Diodorus was a mere transcriptor by showing that he was able to make use of sev- [illegible]. But [illegible] this so strongly in his History of Greece (Eng. Trans. 1885) II 110, for there he speaks to this effect, "that Diodorus simply borrowed his material from Ephorus". He is here speaking of the [illegible]. [illegible] following tradition, when he says that Diodorus owes more to Ephorus than mere material: he is clearly to have

mainly copied one another. Neubert ([illegible] in Diodor [illegible], [illegible], 1890) brings to light little more than examples of Diodorus' fondness for [illegible] and certain mistakes in chronology. Schönle (*Diodorstudien*, Berlin, 1891) asserts that writer's character as "Excerptor [illegible]". Very much in opposition to the Germans is the opinion of Freeman, who speaks of Diodorus "[illegible]" (*History of Sicily from the Earliest Times*, [illegible]) [illegible] believes that Philistus was used (l.c., III. 1, N. 1). Wachsmuth (l.c., 97) says, "So könnte man, wenn unsere sonstige Kunde [illegible] die Bibliothek Diodor's wieder auseinander nehmen und Stück für Stück nachweisen, welche Quellen er ausgeschrieben und welche Zusätze und Einschaltungen er aus einem andern Gewährsmann oder auf eigene Hand gemacht hat. Denn solche Zusätze und Einschaltungen kommen in der That vor wenn auch in sehr mässigem Umfange." Max Budinger (*Die Universalhistorie im* [illegible],

P. [illegible] who believes that Diodorus' work is [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the sources of the Peloponnesian war.

6. [illegible] (De Fontibus et auctoritate [illegible] [illegible], Göttingen, 1882) believed that as Diodorus frequently mentions the other historians at the close of the period treating them, he made use of these writers as the sources for that period. Hence, Thucydides and Xenophon, along with Ephorus and Theopompus, were the sources of the Peloponnesian War. Timaeus and [illegible] [illegible] in connection with Sicilian and Greek history. Grote does not appear [illegible] greater use of Thucydides and Xenophon (cf. VI 87,1; 103,2) [illegible] Volquardsen (Untersuchungen über die Quellen der gr. u. sic. Geschichten bei Diodor, Buch XI bis XVI. Kiel 1868) made a very lengthy study of the sources of books XI-XVI, arriving at the conclusion that we have in reality to deal with but two, Ephorus and Timaeus. Timaeus is made [illegible]

ian history. This decision of Volquardsen (S. 8, 11) has been almost universally accepted, the voice of importance raised on the other side is that of Holm (Gesch. Sic. [illegible] 358), who denies that Diodorus was able to use two sources at once, and holds that Thucydides was in Ephorus' hands; but his method of proof was not convincing, & he has abandoned his position, and accepts Volquardsen's statement, although he retains some degree of independence by accepting the view of Breitenbach that Philistus furnished the material for XIII. 43–107 (Anh. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] (De Diod. [illegible] Marburg, 1884, p. 26) decides that Thucydides was not used directly by Diodorus, although Thucydides was the foundation on which Ephorus built; and the latter was Diodorus' source. Unger (Philologus, XL, 80) does not entirely agree with Volquardsen, but the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] from the [illegible] Volquardsen [illegible] to be [illegible] in Bursian (Jahresb. [illegible]).

On the other hand, the tendency indicated by some is that of [illegible] Stern ([illegible]: Die Hauptquelle d. Diodor, B. I–IX, [illegible]

[illegible] Studien [illegible] 55, 45–62, and [illegible] [illegible], who tries to show that [illegible] Theopompus was Diodorus' [illegible] [illegible] concerning [illegible] (Müller's Handbuch d. kl. Altertums[illegible] [illegible] III. 537) [illegible] was [illegible] in XII. 42, 5, which [illegible] cries out for [illegible] [illegible] tactic and the [illegible] Kriege [illegible] nur einen [illegible] die verhältnissmässig [illegible]

XI–XV, [illegible] Th. Büdinger (l.c. 12–130, 150–161) [illegible] to grant a certain [illegible]

[illegible] Finally, the [illegible] 29, [illegible] Timaeus [illegible] 13.14.) may be mentioned, in which he has [illegible] to the [illegible] that the two [illegible] of Nicolaus and [illegible] (V. 30-31) [illegible] Timaeus.

Having now disclosed the [illegible] of various scholars, let us examine the evidence for and against the author's ability to make an independent use of several authorities and not follow some one slavishly. After this general investigation we shall see whether [illegible].

The [illegible] a place to Diodorus [illegible] is a sign of a very feeble grasp of Greek history and a very [illegible] found that his Bibliotheca is unique. There had never been a work of this kind produced; to [illegible]

[illegible] preceding [illegible] just as Diodorus [illegible] in the opening words (I 1-5). Still, it is possible to say that he was copying the words of [illegible] historian. But there remains the conception of world's history from the earliest mythological times to 60 B.C. ([illegible] l.c. p.4). Nissen (Krit. Unt. ü. d. Quellen d. 4. u. 5. Dekade d. Livius p.110-113) was father of the idea that ancient historiography worked in a manner similar to that of the middle ages, when all copied almost [illegible] verbatim. If Diodorus worked in this way, Neubert (l.c. 5) rightly [illegible] he required thirty years for copying forty short books. Here we saw that a definite plan had been formed for the entire work, that this had been carried out. There is an attempt through the entire work—after Ephorus ceases, as well as before—to make each book a rounded whole in the manner of Ephorus (V.1,4). This is no easy matter considering the various streams of history combined, and the attempt at annalistic treatment, even if one did use a chronograph like [illegible]. Ephorus, one great source, wrote topically, and it was necessary to reduce him to an annalistic form. Again, [illegible]

supposed that a writer so just would make references backward and not forward. This is not unfrequently done by Diodorus (Neubert, l.c., 8). A more important question is, can it be shown that Diodorus [illegible] (Neubert, l.c., [illegible]) [illegible] the two sources in XIV. 54, 5,6, where a certain number is assigned to the Carthaginian forces, καθάπερ φησὶ Ἔφορος. Τίμαιος μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης περαιωθείσας [δυνάμεις] οὐ πλείω φησὶν κ.τ.λ. Now, this is not the only example of these two authors cited in a similar way, for in XIII, 54, 5, εἶχε δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀθροίσας, ὡς μὲν Ἔφορος ἀνέγραψε, πεζῶν μυριάδας εἴκοσι, ἱππεῖς δὲ τετρακισχιλίους, ὡς δὲ Τίμαιός φησιν; 60, 5, καὶ πλείους ἀνεῖλον τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων, ὡς Τίμαιος, ὡς δ᾽ Ἔφορός φησι, δισμυρίων; cf. 80, 5. These citations of Timaeus and Ephorus [illegible] to [illegible] the other in the place [illegible] [illegible] that Diodorus [illegible] either of Sicilian history contained in many a fourth of the thirteenth book. There is no question of numbers in XII, 11, 1: for of numbers it may be said that Diodorus [illegible]

merely to show that writer's fondness for giving large numbers. In XIV the death of Alcibiades is related. At first Diodorus says Φαρνάβαζος ὁ Δαρείου τοῦ βασιλέως στρατηγὸς Ἀλκιβιάδην [illegible] [illegible] but as Ephorus gives an entirely different account, he thinks it no waste of time to give that version of the affair. Jason of Pherae is said in XV 60,5 to have been treacherously murdered, ὡς μὲν Ἔφορος γέγραφεν, ὑπό τινων ἑπτὰ νεανίσκων συνομοσαμένων δόξης ἕνεκα, ὡς δ' ἔνιοι γράφουσιν, ὑπὸ Πολυδώρου τἀδελφοῦ. The statements of Herodotus and Ktesias are contrasted in II 5, 32, 2; but of course it can be said that Herodotus' statements are taken at second hand from Ktesias.

These examples [illegible] to show that Diodorus [illegible] of drawing [illegible] of two or more writers. This in itself excludes the idea that Diodorus [illegible] [illegible]. Besides, [illegible] to show that the language is that of Diodorus' own time, in other words, that he has written himself the [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], the usage of the [illegible] [illegible],
which occurs well scattered (in books XII and XIII of [illegible]),
and the almost entire lack of citations. One would scarcely
name Ephorus, Timaeus, or any other possible source for
[illegible] such as these. However, in opposition to what has
been adduced above in favor of independence on Diodorus'
part, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of slavish dependences, a few of which will be cited, taken
from [illegible] (e.g., 9, ff.).

Polybius (XXIX 6) gives a personal guarantee to a remark, using ἐγὼ ἔκρινον. Diodorus repeats this expression in the form καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐκρίναμεν. In III 41 Diodorus uses προειρήκαμεν, without having mentioned previously [illegible]. But this προειρήκαμεν cannot be with certainty said to be copied. From Poseidonius the statement is copied that the Aedui continued in friendly relations with Rome ἕως τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων. This was true in the time of the earlier writer but not when Diodorus, at least not in the same [illegible]. [illegible] (XIX 72) is said to be used by the Romans

of operations against the neighboring peoples, [illegible] not [illegible]. This certainly was copied, as [illegible] the other coincidences with the sources seem to be. For a few more instances of weakness similar to the above, see Wachsmuth. Let this much be said for and against Diodorus' management of his sources. We now turn to Thucydides.

Volquardsen and Collmann have brought out the large number of variations from Thucydides, which were in a measure recognized as long ago as Heyne. The language of Diodorus often agrees with that of Thucydides, and the general course of events is the same in both authors; but [illegible] numerous show that Thucydides was not directly used, but that Diodorus had followed some one who had made the great Athenian the foundation of his work. A few things [illegible] of Diodorus on Thucydides, but first let us see what the Sicilian writer really thought of the great writers Thucydides and Xenophon.

When we examine the passages where these two are mentioned, we find that both are praised for their truthfulness, Ξενοφῶν δὲ καὶ Θουκυδίδης, ἐπαινούμενοι καὶ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ τῶν ἱστοριῶν, κ.τ.λ. (I 37,4). Besides this one passage [illegible] work began and where it ended: XII 37,2. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὁ πόλεμος διέμεινεν ἔτη εἴκοσι ἑπτά, ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης ἔτη δύο πρὸς τοῖς εἴκοσι γέγραφεν ἐν βίβλοις ὀκτώ, ὡς δέ τινες διαιροῦσιν, ἐννέα, cf. XIII 42,5; XIV 84,7. Volquardsen has maintained (l.c., 13) that these references are mere literary notes taken from the χρονικά, or ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν βίοι, of some writer. We can, I think, see here an indication that Diodorus knew something about Thucydides, that is, he knew that the work of that writer was divided by some into eight, by others into nine books. No χρονικά would have been likely to mention such a thing as that. We find that in XV 70, Xenophon is spoken of as συγγραφεύς [illegible] and joins Thibron. In XIII 42,5 the beginning of his history is mentioned, the end in XV 89,3. In the more [illegible]

ions are agreed that Xenophon was not known to [illegible] (Stachenschmidt, l.c., 101; Bröcker, l.c., 83-86). A look at the index of Dindorf's edition is enough to convince one that Ephorus was used frequently more than any other author. [illegible] of [illegible] especially is [illegible], and Diodorus states that he tries to follow it as best he can; his habit of prefixing a proem to each book is mentioned (XVI 76.5). On the other hand, he is severely censured on one occasion. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἔφορον καὶ Θεόπομπον μάλιστα πάντων εἰς [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible]

[illegible] opinions are [illegible] It is strange that the [illegible] of [illegible] should have been neglected even by Diodorus. As before mentioned, some indications of the use of the former writer will be forthcoming.

Now, in the first place, we are told that [illegible] was so [illegible] that he [illegible] ended each [illegible] of his work with the statement that the Romans were at peace during this [illegible] (

[illegible]

ers). This peculiarity (Bruaudsen has well [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] in their [illegible] out in Diodorus many references to that little town, which Thucydides and Ephorus [illegible] have made. If this is so, how did Ephorus fail to mention the proposition to make Cyme the basis of operations for the subjugation of Ionia, a proposition made at the time Alcidas failed to reach Mytilene (Thuc. III [illegible])? Here would have been a fine opportunity to dilate on the importance of his town. But, of course, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty about an employment of Thucydides. There is, however, a sentence in XII 47,1, which it is difficult to explain otherwise than by supposing that Diodorus was following Thucydides very closely. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

and had encamped, therefore, in the words of Diodorus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] τὴν χώραν καὶ [illegible] τοὺς Πλαταιεῖς ἀποστῆναι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς οὐ προσεῖχον αὐτοῖς, ἐπόρθησε τὴν χώραν καὶ τὰς κατ' αὐτὴν κτήσεις ἐλυμήνατο. At once it is seen that [illegible]

[illegible] stated [illegible] in μελλόντων ..δῃοῦν.... ἐστράτευσε. The [illegible] in the same words [illegible], if we turn to Thucydides, we find II 71 [illegible] ἡγεῖτο δὲ [τῶν Πελοποννησίων] Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς· καὶ καθίσας τὸν στρατὸν ἔμελλε δῃώσειν τὴν γῆν· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς εὐθὺς πρέσβεις πέμψαντες πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔλεγον τάδε, then follows the [illegible] between the embassadors and the king. This gives the sentence to ὧς. The clause, ὡς οὐ προσεῖχον αὐτοῖς, caused Diodorus to forget how he began his sentence, so that with these words in his mind he wrote at the end of the sentence what he found in II 75, 1, at the close of the speech, καθίστη ἐς πόλεμον τὸν στρατόν. Surely this was [illegible] Diodorus. [illegible] beginning his sentence with a Genitive absolute also contributed to this blunder. It is interesting to note in connection with the avoidance of the [illegible] of [illegible] and the [illegible] that at the same [illegible] time for all the [illegible] in the second, third [illegible] of Thucydides (= [illegible] III [illegible]). This will suffice at present to show that Diodorus was not

verse to using Thucydides, although [illegible] the great [illegible]. The purpose of this paper is to examine the sources of Diodorus for the Peloponnesian War, and in the this investigation based on the language and style of this writer evidence will be produced for a more extended use of Thucydides than is generally supposed.

If Ephorus furnished the Peloponnesian War, a uniformity should be expected in vocabulary, syntax, formation of sentences, and in such other matters as make up an author's style. In this paper we propose to examine in these respects the narrative as it is found in Diodorus XII 41 – XIII 107 omitting the preliminaries (XII 30, 2 – [illegible]), and also the two speeches of Nicolaus and Gylippus (XIII 20-32; cf. Bauer [illegible]). That the narrative after XIII 42, 4, at which point Thucydides fails, should not agree stylistically in all points with what precedes is natural, if Ephorus made Thucydides the foundation of his history. However, a writer like Ephorus who made use of various sources of information, Annals, lyric poets, Comedians, Inscriptions, special literature of all kinds, [illegible]

to have a style of his own, considering also the period in which he flourished, and that he was [illegible] the annal their sources. Of much importance would be the breaking into sections of the entire passage XI–34, for it is hard to assume a uniformity of style if this portion came from one author. This breaking up into sections would show that each section came from a different source, or that there was a different method of using the same source, or that the single source was itself a compilation that would have fallen into these sections. That a single source was employed will be seen to be untenable from the nature of the variations of the different sections from each other. To assume a single source which was itself a compilation would require the supposition that this source had a remarkably variegated style and (Wachsmuth's opinion of Diodorus, op. cit.)

In looking for sources it will be necessary to take into consideration Ephorus, [illegible], Philistus, [illegible], Theopompus, Timaeus, the last one existing only in fragments (Müller, Fragmenta historicorum Graecorum

Xenophon, as mentioned above, was not used, at least such is the opinion of all investigators. Thucydides and Ephorus [illegible] (XI 72, 2) [illegible] Philistus and Timaeus come in, but drop out again in XII 3; 36–42, 4 (answering to Thucydides VII); after XII. 42, 4 only Ephorus and Theopompus need be considered. The [illegible] of the [illegible] section (XII [illegible]) [illegible] XI [illegible] Ephorus furnished this. The very fact that there are variations [illegible] II [illegible] Thucydides, and the sections twelve under examination, [illegible] in favor of Thucydides in this portion of this latter book. The fragments of Ephorus are also called in to give testimony. At the same time the remaining parts of the war will be [illegible] XI [illegible] fragmentary nature of the [illegible] possible sources prevents a comparison that [illegible]

[illegible] The investigation in the third division (XI 34, 3; 36–42, 4) is the same as in the first division.

and [illegible] is responsible for the work in supplying the last section ([illegible]). We are assisted by the fact that Theopompus was a vigorous writer, and has left his impress on the [illegible] [illegible].

For statistics the Teubner page as found in Dindorf's edition [illegible] has been employed. [illegible] (Vol I-V Teubner [illegible]) [illegible] of pages in the sections have to be computed, the numbers are not absolutely accurate, so that the term "about" has been often used. Decimals and fractions have been avoided as much as possible. Only those variations that indicate a real difference [illegible]

[illegible]

It has been pointed out by Vinson (l.c.) that Diodorus translated his sources into the language of his own period, at the same time abridging them. [illegible] it is scarcely necessary to mention that all sorts of little variations [illegible] [illegible] of which are signs of the time just before Christ. The language is [illegible] throughout the narrative of the Persian War, which came ultimately from the Ionic of Herodotus, throughout the story of the conflict told in the peculiar language of Thucydides and throughout the account of the remaining years of this [illegible] the smooth composition (Dion. Hal., de Compositione Verborum [illegible]). Well known is Diodorus' fondness for phrases (cf. Neubert, l.c.).

There is [illegible] variation, which may be seen in book XI in the use of different words in describing ravages made by hostile armies: e.g. δῃοῦν, πορθεῖν, κατατρέχειν, λεηλατεῖν, καταφθείρειν, [illegible], etc.

[illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] descriptions. A case similar to this is the use of τέλλω, ἀποτέλλω, ἐξαποτέλλ-ειν, ἐκπέμπω. Such attempts at ποικιλία must be taken into account in individual variations between different [illegible] [illegible]. There are many [illegible] variations [illegible] [illegible] to a certain point, or begin at a certain point, then we can begin to suspect a division at this point. To give an absolutely [illegible] particular ones. We must also remember that an allowance must be made for some slight changes in the character of the [illegible].

ἁπλῶς, VI 2,6; 8,5; 10,3,5. ἀφικνεῖσθαι is not uncommon after VI 30, before that unused. After VII 48,4 διαφθείρεσθαι [illegible] [illegible]. The frequent use of διαφθείρειν (In VII: of air, 47,2; 58,3; of disease, 47,4; of troops 47,3; 52,1; of [illegible] 58,4: of cities, 59,2: of ships, 72,1: of persons, 69,5; 83,1; 86,2. In VIII: of persons, 16,3; 17,4: of ships, 13,4,5; 10,7; 17,5).

at least in XI, with Thucydides' fondness for the word (found in him 52 times according to von Essen's Index. This is far more than in any other author). It will be noticed that in XII, with the exception of 3,4,5, the examples occur in a lump, in the description [illegible] opportunities for its use before this. ἐλαττοῦσθαι in XIII 3,3. 16,7; 37,3, takes the place of ἡττᾶσθαι (in XII). So ἐλάττωμα (XIII 7,6; 10,3; 57,[illegible]) takes the place of ἧττα. ἐπιβάλλεσθαι (XII 57,3,4; 61,1; 68,[illegible]; 78,6; 82,5) in part predominate over ἐπιχειρεῖν (XII 68,1; 72,2; 78,5), while in XI the former is not found, leaving ἐπιχειρεῖν in possession of the field (7,5; 13,3; 40,5; 47,6; 66,3; 70,2,3; 77,5). We find in XI for the appointment of a general, ἐφίστημι (42,7; 45,3; 78,2), and προχειρίζεσθαι (44,[illegible]; 47,1; 55,3; 60,1; 73,2), while in XI αἱρεῖσθαι is the principal word in such transactions (2,1; 73; 70,1; 74,1; 1[illegible],8). (Beginning with XI 6,6, θεωρεῖν in the present participle is frequent (14,3; 16,4; 37,4; 38,7; 39,3; [illegible],1; 45,1; 48,5; 50,7; 52,8; 72,6 (bis); 74,3; 78,3). This is not found in XII. As a reversal of this distribution may be cited κατὰ τὸ [illegible] with the name of a place (XI 63,3; 55,4; [illegible]). Similar is the usage [illegible] (X 44,[illegible]; 60,4; 65,4; 70,1) [illegible]

[illegible] in XI [illegible] to be replaced by ἐξαπιπτεσθαι τῆς νυκτὸς (10,11), and [illegible] ἐσθῆτι [illegible]. The word παρεμβολή is very common in XI, rarely found in XII. [illegible] with ἔργον, πολέμου, [illegible] (XII 4,5; 50,5; 55,2; 60,6; 73,1; 74,5; 75,2; 78,4-5; 80,1) the character of the narrative has here to be [illegible]

Theopompus made use of τολμάω as a verb of circumlocution which verb occurs frequently, and almost exclusively in XII (43,2; 45,2; 48,3 (bis); 49,2; 50,5; 52,2; 61,2; 62,2). There is, however, no likelihood that Theopompus gave Diodorus any material for this [illegible] ad-verb τάχα for ταχέως, though not entirely confined to XII, is found [illegible] (XI [illegible]; XII [illegible]; 99,1; 110,1). 'To be in sympathy with' is expressed by φρονεῖν in XII (48,5, 8; 73,1; 75,6; 104,6); in XI, with the exception of [illegible] (8,2,3), συμφρονεῖν is employed (75,4; 77,1; 80,2; 83,2). In the latter [illegible] of XII, where battles are described more fully than in the preceding books, [illegible] joy etc. are expressed by compounds of [illegible] being generally joined with [illegible]:

περιαλγής (73,5); περιδεής (45,10; 47,3; 49,1), and earlier (12,4); περίφοβος (57,4); περιχαρής (40,1; 50,2 [illegible]). According to Vogel's text there are three variations in orthography that might have some weight were it not for the variation in the Mss. In XI Vogel writes Κέρκυρα, Κερκυραῖοι, for which however, P has, in 42,5; 57,2, Κόρκυρα, Κορκυραῖοι. All Mss. have ε in 57 and 60,1. In XIII 48 P spells these words with ο, the other Mss. with ε. Κέρκυρα is retained in XII because of Thucydides. Except P, the Mss. have in XI 82,3 ff. Ἐγεσταῖοι; in XII 6,1, Αἰγεστα, Αἰγεσταῖοι are found in all the codices. Although at XII 55 Vogel reads Μιτυλήνη, Μιτυληναῖοι, the Mss. reverse the ι and υ, as in the latter part of XIII (77). Vogel here keeps [illegible]. The character of the variations lessens their force.

The verb εἶναι is used in the formation of the Perfect and Pluperfect tenses relatively about as often in the latter part of XIII as in the parts preceding: 47,3, ἀφεστηκότες ἦσαν; 50,2, ἦν παρηγγελμένοι; 71,3, ἦν ἀντιτεταγμένος; 77,1, ἦν κατεσκευακώς; 78,3, ἦν ἀθροισμένος; 110, κατωρθωκὼς ἦν. In XII we find ἦσαν προσεστῶσαι, 75,3; εἶναι τεταγμένους, 42,2 [illegible]

-2,0. 69,4 (ἦσαν omitted); in XII. ἦν ἀφεστηκυῖα, 40,6; προσηκοντες ἦσαν, πεπεικὼς εἴη, 4,4. It is to be remembered that these are not the only forms of [illegible] εἶναι is used with a present participle in XI [illegible]. This verb is used about twice as frequently in the latter part of XII as in the parts preceding. With [illegible] Blass (l.c.) counts εἶναι as characteristic [illegible]. γίνεσθαι has the same distribution as εἶναι, although in a slightly [illegible]. [illegible] form of the aorist, ἐγενήθη (XII 58,2 (ἐπεγενήθη); 47,5; 50,3; [illegible] ἔσομαι, which seems to be a [illegible], [illegible]. It is met with again in XII 9,4; 12,6; 48,1; 64,5.

Although [illegible] these, the principal variations of this character, are sufficient to show [illegible] between XI and the [illegible] part of XII [illegible]. The same may be said of the latter part of XI as compared with the former part. To make an attempt at a more minute division is not [illegible]

Syntax.

We shall now proceed to examine whether Syntax will show differences corresponding to those noticeable in Vocabulary. Again in this department Diodorus is similar. Wherever any [illegible] they are due to his [illegible]ing. The fact that Diodorus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of these [illegible], if his translation was merely a verbal transference. The degree and character of the agreement with Thucydides and whether we are justified in assuming Ephorus as a medium between him and Diodorus, will for the present be left aside. Here an examination will be conducted more strictly than in the preceding department for the evident reason that an author [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in this department [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

It is with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

combination with the infinitive, a matter of style (A. J. P. XI. 480; cf. C. Schmidt, *De Articulo in Nominibus Propriis apud Atticos Scriptores Pedestres*, Kiel, 1890). The tendency of later writers [illegible] (cf. the use in Modern Greek) will probably have some effect. In [illegible] the [illegible] –27), the proper noun with the article : the proper noun without the article :: 25:17. In the same space in XIII (11-17), the ratio is 58:17 (battles around Syracuse). In XII 45–50,4, ten pages, the ratio drops to 19:17, although this section is not a rapid summary as is [illegible]. For the article with the names of the opposing forces we find in XI 41–59 (twenty-five pages), οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι : Ἀθηναῖοι :: 29:23, and οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι : Λακεδαιμόνιοι :: 14:19. XI 2–16 (23 pages) gives οἱ Ἀθ. : Ἀθ. :: 51:7, and οἱ Συρακόσιοι : Συρακόσιοι :: 60:11. These ratios follow, though not closely, the ratio for the general use of the article with proper names. A similar space (XII 45–53; 64–67) varies from the general ratio, of Ἀθ. : Ἀθ. :: 33:13, and of Λακ. [illegible]

12:11. οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, which deserves notice, is used three times as often here as in I; occurs only with the article. The fact, in I 1–87, names of inhabitants of places when mentioned but once occur about equally with and without the article; in II 2–6, they are almost entirely without the article, [illegible] in VII [illegible]; [illegible]. When cities are mentioned but once, they follow the names of inhabitants, except that in the last named section the article is omitted. ἡ Λακεδαίμων is the expression almost without exception in the first section, afterwards Λακεδαίμων. Similar are ἡ Κόρινθος and Κόρινθος. ἡ Σπάρτη is the absolute rule for the first section, Σπάρτη in about half the cases afterwards. Βυζάντιον, Λάμψακος, [illegible], Ἄβυδος, Ἔφεσος (except once) have no article in the latter part of VIII. The phrases ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις, ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, which scarcely omit the article in XII, rarely have it beyond that book ([illegible] Ἀθήνας [illegible] in XIII [illegible]). [illegible] the latter part of VIII, [illegible] e.g. [illegible] in X [illegible], has the article. Strange [illegible] names, [illegible] of the same name, are found in

XIII 45–107 it is more often elsewhere, due in a great part to the names. As to names of persons, Ἀλκιβιάδης, in the part just mentioned, has the article about as often as without. This is true for the section XIII 2–16. In XI 45–107 Θεμιστοκλῆς and Παυσανίας almost always have the article, and the following section has ὁ Νικίας as a rule. On the whole anaphora is observed, but seemingly with no variation with mentioning. Its role is greatest with names of persons.

It might be observed here that as far as concerns the attributive position of the adjective, the almost universal position is the first. This holds true for participles and phrases. Attribute genitives have this position about as often as they stand after the noun.

Pronouns.

The form σφῶν occurs in XI 45,10; cf. σφισι in 46,3. τὰς αὐτούς is found in XII 41,6 (παραδοῦναι τὰς αὐτούς, the words of Thucydides, II 4,7). The demonstrative οὗτος is

quently used (25 times) in Book XI with δέ (i.e., οὗτος [illegible]), to begin a sentence, referring to some person or persons just mentioned. This is almost absent from the first half of book XII, found mostly in cc. 36-42,4. The remainder of this book shows only a dozen examples. Book XII shows several examples of epanaleptic οὗτος, which is scarcely to be discovered elsewhere.

Cases

There is scarcely any thing [illegible] [illegible] about the cases in this book. Prepositions are freely employed. Two changes may be mentioned: the genitive absolute is much more used in XI 45-87 than elsewhere, in the place of ἔχων or μετά (45,2; 49,2; 50,2; 67,1; 71,3; 76,6; 77,1; 78,3; 79,1, etc.); the adverbial accusative τρόπον (τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, τὸν ἐμφερῆ τρόπον) is found in XI 46,1; 70,1; 77,6; 74,6; 79,7, and once in XII (40,8), where also once ἀνδραπόδων τρόπον.

F. Hultzsch (De Elocutione Diodori Siculi: De Usu Aoristi et Imperfecti. Pars I. Halis Saxonum, 1893) has made a study of the Aorist and Imperfect in Diodorus and comes to the conclusion that this usage is correct. He says himself that for a paper such as the present one this work will be of no assistance, [illegible] [illegible] treatment. However, he promised to [illegible] in another [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] promised to follow up his paper with [illegible] [illegible] of the two has written anything [illegible].

As might be expected the Aorist predominates over the Imperfect, but more so in XI than in XII, for in book XI [illegible], [illegible] are described in much shorter compass than in book XII, where especially in the latter part the author makes more display of rhetoric than [illegible]. [illegible] with suffix: [illegible] in the Imperfect, is found in XII 5,4; 8,4; 11,2; 68,3, in the Aorist, XII [illegible] 84,2; 89,1; 72,3. διαλέγομαι shows the Imperfect in XII 3,4; 4,1; 5, Aorist XI [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] XII 7,1. [illegible] Aorist X 42; 17, 1 [illegible] XIII [illegible]
-ω has Imperfect XI [illegible]. XI 66; 67 [illegible] 61,3: Aorist XII [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible] 4,5. In παραινεῖν are used Imperfect XII [illegible]; XII 2,1; 7,2; [illegible]; 8,2; 39,2: Aorist X 46 [illegible] (ms.): XIV 47,1. The usual tense of πλέω is the Aorist, but the Imperfect occurs in XI 9,7; XII 15,3; 45,3; 50,3; 68,2; 77,3. Κελεύω besides several Aorists, has one Imperfect XII 45,6. [illegible] [illegible].

The Historical Present is almost entirely absent, there being only two examples, XII 67,3 (πέμπουσι): XIII 9,2 πέμπουσι), which last corresponds to Thucydides X 9,1.

Final Sentences

The most noteworthy variation between the two books X and XIII is in the matter of number, [illegible] between the latter part of XII and XI. In the latter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ὅπως ... ἐπαινῇ (50,3); ὅπως .... ἐφίζωσι (71,3). But [illegible]

Only one such sentence is found in the first part of Book VI, to the twentieth chapter, ὅπως ... [illegible] (17,1). Five are found in that peculiar section just after the two speeches (36-42), ἵνα c. Pres. Subj. 37,6; ὅπως c. Pres. Subj. 36,[illegible]; 37,7; 38,7; 39,4. All are in the Present Subjunctive. The latter part of VII furnishes eight instances, [illegible] XII, all with ὅπως; c. Pres. Subj. 52,1; 103,2; c. Aor. Subj., 58,7; 66,6; 77,3; 107,3; c. Perf. Subj. 75,6: once the Aorist Optative, 76,[illegible]. In all kinds of sentences [illegible]

[illegible]

Clauses after Verbs of Fearing

[illegible] in XIII introduced entirely by μήποτε, 47,3; 49,2; [illegible] [illegible] Three with μή; 63,3,5; 66,4; two with μήποτε, 51,1; 67,5. The first part of VI has but one such sentence, which is introduced by μήποτε. [illegible] contain no [illegible]

Consecutive Sentences

Nine examples are found in XI, all of which have their verb in the Infinitive. Six of these are Aorists, 50,2; 58,2; 53,2; 60,4; 70,5; two Presents, 53,1; 60,5; one combines both tenses, 62,5. In the first case of XII the verb is in the Infinitive, three Presents, 11,3; 16,0; 40,1, one Aorist, 41,2. The remainder of this book [illegible] Infinitives, 15,5, 48, [illegible] 90, [illegible], these [illegible], one Perfect Indicative, 08,4, one Present Indicative, 93,1. This is [illegible] a clear variation, but as interesting is the change in the use of a correlative with ὥστε. Book XI furnishes τηλικοῦτος ... ὥστε, 59,2; οὕτως ... ὥστε, 58,1. These two are found in the first part of XI ([illegible]). The only instances of correlation in the twelfth book is chiefly by means of τοσοῦτος, 50,1,2; 53,2; 62,5; 70,5. Οὕτως forms the principal method of correlating in the latter part of Book XI ([illegible] 98,1). τοσοῦτος is found once, 68,1, [illegible]

Temporal Sentences

As in the case of Final Sentences so here

The most noteworthy thing is the great number of such [illegible] [illegible] in the thirteenth book, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] previous. The principal temporal particle is ὡς, almost entirely used with the Aorist Indicative, and scattered about equally over the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in XI [illegible] [illegible] containing an Imperfect, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The first part of XI shows only the Aorist Indicative (3,3; 5,3; 7,4; 8,2; [illegible]). In the remainder of the book we find the Aorist Indicative in 49,6; 66,6; 69,1; 104,2, and XII, 46,3. ἐπειδή is lacking in XI, is found once in the first part of XII (9,5 c. Aor. Ind.), afterwards three times with the Aorist Indicative, 45,1; 50,3; 70,1, once with the Imperfect, 99,6. ὅταν is to be discovered in XI 72,8 (c. Aor. Subj.); XIII 12,5 (ibid.). ὅτε has the Aorist Optative, XII 6,3, 6,7 (ὅτε μὲν ... ὅτε δὲ); it is found again in the phrase ὅτε οὐδεὶς ὄφελος ἦν. ὁπότε is wanting in XI, has a Present optative at XII 40,1, and 45,7, two Aorist Optatives at 45,1; 46,1. The phrase ἕως ἂν [illegible] γένηται is found in XII 5,1; 71,1. ἐν ὅσῳ, with the Imperfect Indicative is seen in XIII 47,2. πρὶν appears once, XI [illegible]

ἐλθεῖν = Thuc. III 30,1). πρὶν ἤ has been noted not to occur in this part of Diodorus, but its occurrence is before a word beginning with a consonant (Kaelker, Quaest. de Eloc. Polyb., c. E. [illegible]) μέχρι οὗ, with an Aorist Indicative, occurs once, XII 71,3. Without making a separate section we may add here the Local Sentences: οὗ, 40,6 (sc. ἔστι); 51,7 (sc. ἐποιήσαντο); ὅπου, XIII 50,4 (εἷλε); 110,5 (ἀπῆλθε).

Relative Sentences.

Again we especially note the difference in number. With the exception of XII 75,4 (ὅπερ ἂν δοκῇ), XIII 70,3 (ὅσα ἂν προαιρῶνται), all Relative Sentences contain an Indicative, and nearly every one has a definite antecedent expressed. The thirteenth book has about three times as many sentences of this character as does the twelfth, the latter part of XI containing a few more than the first part. Book XI (41-84) shows 21 sentences, the two divisions of XII 39 and 61 respectively. Numbers like these show that the

must be greater variety in the formation of the [illegible] book [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would seem rather ωτο be due to treatment than to subject-matter.

Conditional Sentences.

The entire number is just beyond a dozen. XII furnishes four, all containing ἐάν, two with the Aorist Subjunctive (41, 3; 57, 1), and two, the Present (53, 1; [illegible]). The latter part of XII shows one Unreal Condition (67, 5), one with ἐάν and Present Subjunctive. [illegible] is found twice, XV 7, 3 ([illegible]; 18, 115 [illegible]), ἤν, once, with Aorist Subjunctive (52, 1). The first part of XV offers εἰ with the Aorist Indicative twice, 48, [illegible], ἐάν with the Aorist Subjunctive twice, 24, 1; 3, 2, one Unreal Condition ([illegible]) and εἰ καὶ πρότερον τὸ νῦν (15, 1)

Oratio Obliqua.

Besides the Accusative and Infinitive, Verba Dicendi take ὅτι, ὡς, and twice διότι. The first part of XV has relatively twice as many sentences with these particles as

the other two sections, ὅς in these two being used but once in each, three times in the first mentioned part. XII has a past time ([illegible]) [illegible] the verb which is omitted in one of them might well have been [illegible] once.) Several times a reason is added by means of an Accusative and Infinitive with γάρ, e.g. the Syracusans send around delegations asking aid: τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους τῷ μὲν λόγῳ πρὸς τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἐπιστασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, κ.τ.λ. (XII 4, 1); cf. also XIII 15, 1; 37, 4. At XIII 67 there is a change from a ὅτι-construction to an Infinitive. Two sentences with γάρ similar to those mentioned above are found in XI (81, 2; 83, 6); XII 70, 3 is the only one in the last division.

Articular Infinitive

The Articular Infinitive is found 16 times in XI, 12 and 21 times, respectively in the two parts of XII. The first [illegible] XII [illegible] XI [illegible] the same time that the second section of XI [illegible]

ular Infinitives than the other, it has also greater freedom in the employment of them; for XII out of its 10 Infinitives shows 11 διὰ τό's, which is twice as many as in XI 45–107 (6 times): XIII 2–42. The 7 cases [illegible]

11 διὰ τό's in XII, 6 have a Perfect; 5 of the 7 in the first part of XII, and 4 of the 6 in the second part, are Presents. The five remaining Articular Infinitives in XI are [illegible] περὶ τοῦ in 83,5; 4 are Presents. XIII 2–42, shows out of its remaining five two Genitives, one Nominative, one περὶ τοῦ, and one πρὸς τό; the tenses are Present, Aorist, Perfect. The [illegible] διὰ τό's [illegible] two Accusatives, two Genitives, ἅμα τῷ, 78,4; εἰς, 51,1, 72; ἐκ, 52,7; ἐν, 53,4; ἐπὶ τῷ, 65,2; 101,1; περὶ τοῦ, 106,10; πρὸς τῷ, 48,5; πρὸς τό, 79,5; ὑπὲρ τοῦ, 79,2. The tenses are as in the preceding section.

Participles

[illegible] uses Participles with great freedom as far as mere number goes; but there is little variety

combination of more than two is scarcely to be found. The participle takes the place of various subordinate clauses. The variation between the sections is principally one of tense as can be seen from the Genitive Absolute, a favorite construction, averaging about three to each Teubner page. The aorist predominates over the Present in VI (75:51); the reverse is the case in VII (45:16 and 83:65, for the respective sections). As to the use of ἄν with the Participle, nothing is to be said, but in regard to ὡς ἄν, it may be observed that in VI there are no instances, that the first occurrence is in VII 17, 5, ὁ δὲ λιμὴν πλήρης ἦν ὅπλων τε καὶ ναυαγίων, ὡς ἂν Ἀττικῶν μὲν νεῶν ἀπολομένων, κ.τ.λ., that afterwards it occurs several times, VII [illegible] [illegible]

Prepositions.

Great stress is usually laid on Particles and on Prepositions in an investigation of the nature of the one under consideration. It is easy to [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

distinction. Single occurrences, as ἀντί (XI 82,3) or ἀνά (XI 9,1; XI 75,1) may be treated as accidents. In the case of ἄνευ (XI 42,6; 68,6; 78,6; XIII 12,2) it is to be noted that XI 42,6, 68,6 are ἄνευ κινδύνων, but that the phrase is rendered by ἀκινδύνως in XI [illegible]. Πρό is found with the Genitive in XI 42,4, 51 bis; 45; 54,6. Of more importance are the following:

ἀπό. The employment with persons in the part of [illegible] XI 5, 1, 13 (i.e. ἀφ᾽ ἱππέων); 66,2; 80,2; XIII 12,2; 15,4. XII 6,2, at a distance from equals Thuc. II 64,5. This use of ἀπό does not occur in the latter part of book XII.

ἐπί. With expressions of time in the Accusative ἐπί is found in XI 65,2; XII 10,4; 17,1; 19,2; 40,3; 46,2; 51,4; 73,1; 78,1; 79,4; 100,1; 107,2. The Dative in Local relations with ἐπί is to be observed in XI 68,2; XII 3,2; 47,1; 74,8; 78,5; 106,4. To be noticed is ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων at the beginning of each year after the archons and consuls have been named. XI 48,1; 50,1; 49,2; 53,1; 58,1; 60,1; 63,1; 72,1; 73,1; 75,1; 77,1; 78,1; 80,1; 81,1; 82,1: XII 2,1; 7,1; 22,1; 34,1. After XII 38,1 περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους takes the place

[illegible]

[illegible] Expressions such as τὸ κατὰ [illegible] Σικελίαι are most frequent in XII. (54,7; 63,8; 66,4; 68,6; 70,1; 77,3; 79,4; 81,2), found later in XIII 2,1,6; 36,2; 41,5; 47,2,5; 51. For Local relations κατὰ with the accusative is used in XII as compared with XIII in the ratio 21:13.

μετά. Although μετά is a more common preposition in the [illegible] than in the [illegible], only the expression μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα need be mentioned. This is four times as often in XII and XIII 2-43,4 as in XIII 45-107.

μέχρι. This is used of Place in XII 48,1; 50,2; 51,1; XIII 72,4. Of Time [illegible] 55,0; 70,6 the phrase μέχρι τοῦ (for some time) [illegible] in the latter section of XIII (45,3; 51,7; 64,7; 66,6; 67,1); in XII 7,3 μέχρις οὗ is found. The expression μέχρι τῆς ἐσχάτης ἐλπίδος (XIII 36,1) is the only occurrence of μέχρι in the first section of XIII. As a conjunction μέχρι does not [illegible].

Παρά. παρά is not used in Local relations in XII, but is found so used in XI (3,2; 13,7; 14,4; [illegible])

4?,2; 7?,2; 97,5; 98,3. The Dative of Persons with παρά is found in the three sections in the ratio [illegible]

[illegible]. The phrase οἱ περί with Accusative of Person does not occur in XI, but in XII we find it at 5,3; 13,6; 40,6; 50,2, 7(bis); 51,1, 5(ter), 6; 52,1; 62,2, 24; 67,3; 73,4; 101,3,7.

πρό. Used locally only in XIII 14,4; 51,6; 73,7; [illegible]

πρός. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις is used in XII 42,5; 46, [illegible] XIII 5,5; [illegible]; 38,1. πρός is found, usually with the Dative in XII 73,2: XIII 2,2; 8,2; 19,2; 48,6; 50,5; 64,1; 67,1; [illegible]

ὑπέρ. The post-classic equivalence to περί is found throughout the two books. In the three sections the numerical ratio of the occurrences is [illegible]

ὑπό. When ὑπό is used with things as agents (personified), the instances in XI come from Thucydides, [illegible] = Thuc. I 91,3; 52,2 ([illegible]) = Thuc. II 3,1, repeated in Diodorus [illegible]. Examples are more numerous in XIII, most of them [illegible] 8,4 (battle); 40,3 (force of current); 79,3 (weapons); 50,3 ([illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]. Also to be noted is ὑπό with the Accusative of the Person denoting subjection to. XII 64,4; 65,1; 104,4.

Particles

ἀλλά. The twelfth book furnishes only [illegible] examples of ἀλλά, three of these being in the combination οὐ μόνον … ἀλλὰ καί. With the exception of XIII 37,6; 38,3; 53,–, where ἀλλά begins a sentence, it is always preceded by a negative. The [illegible], relatively to the other books, [illegible] ἀλλά of the two books, XI [illegible] respectively [illegible] and [illegible] instances of the combination, οὐ … ἀλλά (none in XII). In XI we also find before ἀλλά, οὐ μὴν … γε (36,1,3; 37,1); οὐ μὴν οὐδέ (41,2; 46,1).

ἅμα. Besides the combination ἅμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις peculiar to XI (47,4; 52,1; 57,1; 59,3; 66,1; 69,1; 77,5), we find in this book ἅμα καί (74,3), ἅμα … καί (65,7; 75,3), ἅμα τε … καί (82,6), ἅμα δὲ καί (50,4; 55,10). The first part of XI shows only ἅμα δὲ καί ([illegible]). The second section of the book presents διὸ ἅμα (57,8), ταῖς ἁμαπλεούσαις (99,3), ἅμα καί

(69, [illegible] 79,1), ἅμα ... τε ... καὶ (99,1), ἅμα καὶ ... καὶ (52,[illegible]; 04,5), ἅμα δὲ καί (70,0). ἅμα is used as a preposition in XII, ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (47,1; 72,5; 73,2), ἅμα τῇ ἐφόδῳ (08,2); ἅμα τῇ καταπλεύσει ([illegible]). For Diodorus' use in general cf. [illegible] ... 391 ...

διό, διόπερ. Of these διόπερ is used uniformly throughout. διό appears in XI 61,5: XII 10,3. διὸ καί is found 18 times in XI, 4 times in the first part of XII, but only once afterwards ([illegible]).

ἔτι. ἔτι δέ twice in the twelfth book [illegible] a third in a list, 40,2, χρημάτων τε ... καὶ ὅπλων καὶ βελῶν πλῆθος, ἔτι δὲ σίτου δαψίλεια; 58,1. In XII 2-42,4 this appears 11 times, while in c. 11,4 we find two Genitive Absolute [illegible] by ἔτι δέ. The [illegible] of XI [illegible] in accord with the rule, and one (68,2), where a second in[illegible] is [illegible]. The character of the [illegible] that the variation is not due to nature.

ἤδη. This particle is not found in XI, except once [illegible] four times in the first part of XI with a Genitive [illegible];

7,3. τῆς καλουμένης εἰσαγωγῆς γεωμετρίας ἤδη; 7,3 (c. Perf. Pass.); 13,5 (c. γνώμης); 18,5 (c. οὕτως).

Καί and τε. The combination τε...καί is used to connect clauses relatively three times as often in XII 2-42,4, as in XI, and nearly three as often as in the second part of XII. For this combination connecting words we have the ratio [illegible]. τε...καί...καί, the longest combination of these particles occurs three times in XI, and once each in the two parts of XII. One of the remarks of [illegible] is τε solitarium. [illegible] occurs [illegible] times in XII [illegible] 5,5 [illegible] [illegible] yet [illegible]). It connects two [illegible] 65,5; 66,1 [illegible] a participle in 70,5; it connects two sentences, 79,2; 80,5. The first part of XI furnishes one instance [illegible] which may be called a [illegible] τε. The remainder of XI offers only τε... [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] in XI [illegible] τε...καί [illegible] [illegible]

μέν. The latter part of XIII makes greater use of μέν...δέ than the preceding sections in nearly the ratio 3:2. The combination τὸ μὲν πρῶτον...μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα appears

in XI 54,4; 62,3; 70,3; 74,1; 82,4; XII 13,5, πρῶτον μὲν ... μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, in XII [illegible]; XIII [illegible]. In the latter part of XII the combination τὸ μὲν πρῶτον .... δὲ [illegible] 46,5; [illegible] (μετὰ δὲ), which is found [illegible] XI [illegible],6; 18,3; 50,5; 81,7). τὸ μὲν πρῶτον .... ὡς δέ appears in XII 41,5; 50,6; 82,5; XIII 5,3.

ὅμως. We find this in the first two divisions only at XI 73,5 (in apodosis), and XII 4,2 (c. μέν. δέ has been used after ὅμως). After a participial construction it appears in XI 67,5; 70,1; 98,1; 107,2.

One may add here the expression ὁμοίως δὲ καί, which is found at XII 42,5; 68,2; 74,2; ὁμοίως καί (XIII 41,5).

There are three peculiarities that should not be passed over:

πόλις. Restricted to XII is the use of πόλις with the name in apposition; as 44,1, πόλιν Θρόνιον ἐξεπολιόρκησε, τοῖς δ' ἀντιταξαμένοις τῶν Λοκρῶν συνάψας μάχην ἐνίκησε περὶ πόλιν Ἀλόπην: 45,1; 68,6; 73,1,3; 74,1; 77,5; 77,7 (Μένδη πόλις, where Thucydides' text has τὴν Μένδην πόλιν

[illegible] Dobree is right in rejecting [illegible] ([illegible] τοῦ [illegible]). The Latinism is Diodorus' own, and is an indication that in this section he did not copy his authority.

καλεῖσθαι. To the names of towns, islands etc. Diodorus attaches the present participle passive of καλεῖν and in a few cases, of ὀνομάζειν; as, τῇ καλουμένῃ Ἀκτῇ (43,1); τὸ Ῥίον καλούμενον (48,1). καλεῖν is found thus used [illegible] times in XI, and [illegible] times in each of the two halves of XII. ὀνομάζειν is so employed five times, all in XI. This is of course not due to the recurrence of the same town in the two sections of XII, since the operations in each are in different regions.

πλῆθος. δῆμος is the usual word for the citizens of a state, but in XI we find τὸ πλῆθος (33,1) of the Syracusan δῆμος, and also of the Athenians ([illegible]; [illegible]) in these two sections ([illegible]; 101,6). In twelve τὸ πλῆθος is used of Corcyra (57,3), and of Megara ([illegible]). We find in XII also ὁ δημοτικὸς ὄχλος (57,3, at Corcyra), instead of τοῦ δήμου [illegible] (48,7). οἱ πολῖται (XII 67,5) is found for the people of Byzantium as opposed to the Peloponnesian [illegible]

Formation of Sentences

We have found from the investigation of Vocabulary and Syntax that marked differences exist between XI and XIII which latter is itself divided into two sections. The intention is now to examine with reference to the same three divisions, Formation of Sentences, Figures and a few other peculiarities that do not fall well under any one head.

In the first place, the fact that subordinate sentences of various kinds are much less common, taken as a whole in XI than in the latter part of XIII, while the first part of XIII varies considerably [from] the second part, points to a different method of forming sentences. Especially noticeable was this in the relative sentence. A difference seen also in the use of μέν... δέ. On the whole sentences are at all times short in Diodorus. The sentences of the

twelfth book are shorter than those in the latter part of XII where descriptions of battles form a large part of the narrative. The middle section varies more than either [illegible], longer sentences, however, coming in a description of battles. Participles play an important part in the formation of Diodorus' sentences, especially in the Genitive Absolute, which in XI and the first part of XII begins a sentence, as compared with the rest [illegible] in the ratio 3:1, an indication of a greater lack of variety in the sentence. We find also in XI two Genitive Absolutes about twice as often at the beginning as in the rest [illegible]. The simple sentence like οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι παρὰ τῶν ἐκ τῆς μάχης διασωθέντων πυθόμενοι τὰ συμβεβηκότα, [illegible] (XI [illegible]) is [illegible] twenty-five places of each section [illegible] for the whole, about five times as common in XII as afterwards, cf. 44,3; 46,2; 47,1,3; 48,1; 49,1,5, etc. The skeleton of another favorite sentence is [illegible] ἔπαισθεν [illegible]. As a variation between the first part of XI and XII, we may cite sentences in which [illegible]

balance two clauses at the end of a period; as: to give one of the simplest, ἀντιπάλων δὲ καρτερῶς ὑπομενόντων τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς γῆς ἐπεκράτησαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, κατὰ θάλατταν δὲ προτερήσαντες ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. There is also a variation in the number of cola where μέν and δέ are employed. In XI there are but four instances of μέν—δέ—μέν—δέ (72,[illegible]; 76,6; 50,1; 62,7), once with an additional δέ (70,6). Twice we find μέν...δέ...δέ (72,3; 78,0). Examples of μέν and δέ [illegible] are omitted. The first part of XI [illegible] twice as many **instances** of μέν..δέ..μέν..δέ as XII (42,3; [illegible]; 43,5; 18,6; [illegible]). μέν..δέ..μέν..δέ..μέν..δέ is found in 19,4. The double contrast, μέν...δέ...μέν...δέ, is found eight times in the latter part of XI (47,6; 67,7; 69,4; 73,1; 94,4; 98,3; 104,8; 106,1). μέν...μέν...δέ...δέ comes in at 100,5. 45,7 offers μέν..μέν..δέ..δέ..μέν..δέ. 49,6 has μέν...δέ...μέν...δέ...μέν..δέ..δέ. [illegible] (52,4) employs μέν...δέ...μέν...δέ...μέν...δέ...μέν...δέ, the several pairs of contrasted clauses being connected by [illegible] διόπερ. 54,7 is like 49,6 without the final δέ. μέν...δέ...δέ occurs in 51,1; 52,3; 63,2, 78,7; [illegible] Fairly good examples of

of equal length are rare and are most frequent in the latter part of XI (Some use has been made of Stein's preface). In X is no good example, 62,7 (cited by Stein) requires the insertion of πόλεμον, although there are a few examples of parallelisms; as, τῶν μὲν ξυμμαχούντων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τῶν δὲ βοηθούντων τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις (66,2), cf. 54,1; 75,2; 79,6. The first section of XI does not differ much from XII, showing a slight increase (2,4; 6,4; 11,2; 17,5; 36,3; 39,3; 40,1,2). An isocolon is to be found in 50,3. To be noted is the frequency of occurrence towards the end of the section. The last part of XIII shows in this respect a decided rhetorical coloring, so that we find isocola at 45,8; 47,4; 51,7; 52,3; 68,11; 72,2; 99,3; 101,6 (if [illegible] is not read). Of these 45,8; 51,7; 52,3; 99,3 are also parisa, which is also the case with [illegible] the preceding sections. There are also a number of [illegible] clauses where the second clause is slightly the longer (54,3; 55,2; 77,5; 93,7; 98,3; 99,3; 104,3; 105,4; 106,1. Paronomasia is found in XII, at 62,2, ἀφειδεῖν ... φείδεσθαι; 83,6, κρατῆσαι ... κρατιστ[illegible]; in XIII, at 40,4, [illegible] ... ἀντέχουσαι; 99,4, [illegible]ωσαν ... ἀπέγνωσαν; 100,4 [illegible]

ὀθεῖς. To these may be added certain examples not so apparent, but where the same root appears in the context, 12, 4; 14, 7; 18, 3; [illegible] The speech of [illegible] (XIII. [illegible]) fairly bristles with antitheses (12 instances). An excellent one member antithesis is 48, 7, τοὺς μὲν δούλους ἐλευθέρους, τοὺς δὲ ξένους πολίτας. The best antithesis in XI is at [illegible]. Other antitheses need not be given [illegible]. Homoeoteleuton is frequent everywhere, -ον and -ων being the most common in the first and last sections, in the ratio of 25 : 12. In the middle section -αι is the most usual form, and more numerous than in the other two together. [illegible] the ratio [illegible] for all homoeoteleuta in the three sections. Greek prose as a whole, by the middle of the fourth century B.C., under subjection to the [illegible] influence of Isocrates [illegible] 291. The power of Isocrates was broken by [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] an essential thing was the avoidance of hiatus. In this trait too Diodorus is studious ([illegible], l.c., [illegible]); e.g., he places a word in an unnatural position, καὶ τοῦ Ῥηγίου καθορμισθέντες ἐγγὺς ([illegible]), which can scarcely be due to rhythm, inasmuch as

-rus does not avoid a heaping of either long or short syllables. There is in hiatus no variations between sections. We may add, as [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Why then, nothing for our purpose no assistance can be obtained. As has just been said, a heaping of long or short syllables is not avoided. Ephorus himself [illegible] Dio-dorus uses both paean and dactyl, especially the latter. Sometimes, tho not often, [illegible] are found, [illegible] XI 40, 3 εἰδὼ γὰρ οἱ μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων [illegible] Ἄ-γις (the next four [illegible] the beginning of [illegible] XI 8 [illegible]. The ending of cola are generally good, [illegible]

⏑–⏑⏑–⏑⏑ ([illegible]).

Finally, there are a few variations in the manner of treating the material which deserve mention. Entirely in [illegible] is the relatively greater amount of space devoted to that section; for, omitting as has been done in this paper, [illegible]

of Nicolaus and Gylippus (XIII 20-32), there are in XI 26 [illegible] pages, 29 in the first part of XIII, and the same number in the latter part of this book as in XII. This last would make the [illegible] section [illegible] four books of [illegible], which is undoubtedly too much. About the same result, twice too much, is obtained by calculating from the number of [illegible] to [illegible] the last section. If [illegible] references were any guide, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the last section as [illegible] of the [illegible]. We [illegible] [illegible] there is a [illegible] of the space assigned to the description of a battle, which is at least in these two books made [illegible]. The battle of [illegible] (XI [illegible], 4-7) covers [illegible] pages, the battle of [illegible] occupies half a page (74, 1-2). In the first part of XII the battle in c.9 occupies one page, the one in c.13 one and a half pages, a little more than three pages is devoted to the final battle before Syracuse; but this is not stereotyped. It is quite a lively picture. The first battle in the last section (c. 45-46) covers three pages. [illegible] The next battle fills three and a half pages. The [illegible]

[illegible] occupies a slightly larger space (cc. 97-[illegible]). We see that this section is largely devoted to battles. The battle in the middle section (cc. 39-40) requires two pages. The [illegible] is in several ways more like the last than the first, but [illegible].

The first division is in a meager annalistic manner, and until we reach [illegible] there is not the slightest summary of any speech. In §3,6 is the supposed speech of Nicias [illegible], which contains nothing attributed to him by Thucydides (VI 9-14; 20-23). In the second (8,[illegible]) we have Nicias' letter [illegible] the exhortations to the [illegible] (7,2). [illegible] Athenians and Syracusans to those leaving the line of battle (17,1). These are all in Oratio Obliqua. The last section [illegible] [illegible] envoy to Athens, Endius (52,3-8), which Bachof (l.c.) thinks Diodorus inserted as an example of Laconic brevity. Diodorus says that he reports it because it was spoken on [illegible] [illegible].

a short address to his soldiers, and appointed a successor in case he should himself be slain (98,1). Diomedon, one of the [illegible] the battle of Arginusae, [illegible] being lead away to death, bade the Athenians offer certain sacrifices [illegible].

In this last section we find Diodorus giving a statement in general terms, using λέγουσι and [illegible] [illegible] δὲ τὸν [illegible] ἐν τῇ Κορκύρᾳ γενέσθαι [illegible] καὶ [illegible], ἦν δ' ἑτέρων [illegible] λέγεται [illegible] κ.τ.λ.; 97,5. The seer had announced that the admiral was going to perish; [illegible] φασὶ τὸν Καλλικρατίδαν εἰπεῖν κ.τ.λ.; 99,5. [illegible] Callicratidas' [illegible] announced [illegible] ὅτε δή φασι τὸν Καλλικρατίδαν λαμπρῶς ἀγω-[illegible] κατατοξ[illegible]

[illegible]

We have now examined the [illegible] [illegible] into which Diodorus' narrative [illegible]

but a more exact division of four parts results. The Vocabulary showed at least a tendency to a threefold division. Syntax however which can be relied on more than Vocabulary, shows that the section §§ 85-424 is to be separated from the remainder of the second division, as will be seen by looking at Final Sentences, Demonstrative Pronouns, and Sentence-formation. It agrees more with the first division than with any other. The first section should not extend beyond § 85?, which is both natural, because the Sicilian Expedition begins at this point, and is so determined by the instance of Articular Infin. in 85,6, the only one of the kind in the first part. [illegible] §§ [illegible] this Infinitive was found 16 times, of which eleven are διὰ τὸ, four Accusatives, and one, περὶ τοῦ. This last would probably belong to the second division [illegible] is seen in the use of the Articular Infinitive. The [illegible] plainly in all there should be four sections in Diodorus' narrative

of the Peloponnesian War, XII 4–82.2; XII 82.3–XIII 2–19; XIII 30–41 (the beginning of c. 33 belongs to the portion preceding, that of c. 34 to the following).

Of so much we can be fairly certain, but when an attempt is made to apply the knowledge [illegible] to an examination of sources, results are not so sure.

Sources

In general Diodorus would use Thucydides, [illegible] only changing to a Sicilian source, Philistus or Timaeus in treating the Athenian expedition to Sicily. The last part of book XIII would come from Xenophon, Ephorus or Theopompus. Ephorus, however, is generally considered the source for the entire war; but of this enough has been said in the Introduction. If Ephorus was the medium between Thucydides and Diodorus there ought not to be variations in the Sicilian narrative from XII 41 to XII 42, 4, since Ephorus ought to have an even and uniform style while he is following one

[illegible]

Kollmann (l.c. p.10) says of the first and second sections: *Ibi* (in the first) *enim* Thucydides lexis quasi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] Appianam [illegible] [illegible] Thucydidea [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mani-*feste appareat*. A careful comparison shows that the sections VII 1-82.2 agree with Thucydides II, III, IV, V, more than the section VI 103 – VII 42.4, [illegible] as far as Thucydidean usage is concerned. We may now run over the points of variation between the two sections. We have the word διαφθείρω, a word used 152 times by Thucydides, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which by von Essen's Index we find is often employed by Thucydides; as I 25.3 τοῖς Ἕλλησι καλουμένοις, an order frequent in both writers; 23.3 τῇ γῇ τῇ Τρωϊκῇ καλουμένῃ; c. 131; 55; etc.

[illegible] is often used by Thucydides, though not with this [illegible] III 104, 2; I 8, 1; I 20, 2; II 68, 7; III 57, 4. [illegible] is found 33 [illegible] who has the [illegible] ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους and ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν almost to the exclusion of the non-Athenian forms. The preposition κατά is frequently local in this writer, [illegible] to the entire number of κατά's being so used, to take [illegible] first division six of the eleven διὰ τό's had the Perfect Infinitive, much more than in the next section. But on [illegible] VI the two διὰ τό's that occur have a Perfect Infinitive. Finally, the particle τε solitarium [illegible] found six times in the first section, and but once in the second. [illegible] διὰ τό [illegible] Forssmann (De Infinitivi [illegible] 52), cites [illegible] I and II. Though these results are rather meager they clearly indicate a closer following of Thucydides in this [illegible]

section. When, however, we compare them with the latter part of book XI, it will be seen that if Ephorus is the source of this narrative, the evidence for a direct use of Thucydides in XI 41-82, 2 is weakened. Yet it must be noticed that Ephorus would seem to be [illegible] to reflect Thucydides minutely, since these likenesses which above cannot be explained on the ground that Diodorus took passages from Thucydides word for word, and that Diodorus mechanically abstracted Ephorus. They are too uniformly scattered over the section. Let us consider book XI cc. 39-47; 50; 54-65; 70-71; 74-75; 77-85; 88,1-3 which answer to book I of Thucydides.

The entire book (XII) is in many respects nearer the thirteenth book of Diodorus than the twelfth. Especially is this the case with the last part of book XII. Only a few examples are necessary, ἀκινδύνως, 70,4 (XIII 6,2), ἀναιρῶ [illegible], 80,6, διαφθείρω (62,3; 63,2; 70,5), the aorist of γίγνομαι, ἐγενήθη (64,2; 77,3; 82,3,4), ἐλάττωμα and ἐλαττοῦσθαι (62,2; 79,2), παρεμβολή (9,4; 51,1; 50,1). These are peculiar to book XII. As in X, so in XI we find κατὰ τῶν εἰς (74,2; 77,1), εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, κατὰ and [illegible].

δ' ἄρα, about half as often as in XII, ἅμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις, which is generally used to connect Greek and foreign affairs, a usage not in XI, συντίθεσθαι, but not with φιλίαν, and εἰρήνην, as in XI. Καλέω is found only once in XI (74,4) with names of peoples and cities; its place is taken by ὀνομάζω which is found only four times in XII. The use of ἐπὶ πολὺ [illegible] [illegible] and so also the [illegible] of [illegible] (44,1; [illegible]; 55,1; 6,3): it does not occur at all in XII. The particle τε solitarium is met with a few times ([illegible]) [illegible]. The Articular Infinitive is not used as often as in XI and XII, but more freely than in XII, for we find two διὰ τό (45,2; 54,2), 11 times in XII, two Genitives dependent on a noun or adjective (43,1; 40,4), πρὸς τό (43,2; [illegible]) [illegible]. ὥστε [illegible] construction [illegible] the first part of XII, [illegible] with ὥστε. [illegible] [illegible] about twice as numerous as in XI, [illegible] [illegible]. The construction [illegible] δέ shows about 40 more examples than XII, and less than the next part of XIII. We see here a difference in sentence-

-mation, which need not, however, be carried out [illegible]. Ephorus was fond of employing double synonyms for the sake of the roundness thus obtained (Blass, Att. Bered. II 427-441, where it is stated that Ephorus rarely went beyond two synonyms, while Theopompus showed more [illegible]. These double synonyms appear [illegible] latter part of XIII and XII there is not much difference, there being not many in XI, as XII 43,2, ἀλκῇ καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ; 43,3, ἀρετῆς καὶ ἀνδρείας; 47,5, ἀνδρείαν καὶ σύνεσιν; 53,3, εὐφυεῖς καὶ φιλολόγους; XII 9,6, λελυκότων τὰς τάξεις καὶ κατὰ τὸν διωγμὸν διεσπαρμένων; 28,2; ἔρις καὶ φιλονεικία; 50,2, συντόμως καὶ λακωνικῶς. From XI may be cited 41,1, στρατηγίαι καὶ ἀγχίνοιαι; 46,3, ἀκολασία καὶ [illegible] of this may [illegible] Recalling the φασί of XII 49,5 are ἔνιοι τῶν συγγραφέων φασί ([illegible]); τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων, καίπερ τῆς μάχης ταύτης ἐπιφανοῦς γεγενημένης, οὐδεὶς οὔτε τὸν τρόπον αὐτῆς οὔτε τὴν διάταξιν ἀνέγραψε (82,4). λέγεται is found in 40,6. We might cite from the first part, which answers to Herodotus, the question and answer of Xerxes and Demara

[illegible] (9,1-2); encomium on Leonidas and his band (11), where is also a quotation from Simonides; memorial at Delphi (33); oath taken by the Greeks at Corinth (29,2); verses at Delphi and Thermopylae [illegible]. In the [illegible] more concentration. There are an encomium on Themistocles (58,4-59,3), a censure of Pausanias (46,1-3), inscription on the offering of the Athenians at Delphi (62,2). From XII 41 there are no citations of documents, no encomia, except a citation from Ephorus (XII 41,3); but it seems that this whole section (36-41,4) comes from Ephorus. In XII we have [illegible]

Turning next to X 31-40, the causes of the Pelo-ponnesian War, which come confessedly from Ephorus and to Ephorus' fragments (Müller, l.c., I. 234-277), we obtain a few results. Vogel (l.c., 532-520) refuses to give c. 38 to Ephorus on the ground that it differs in character and tone from 39-40; but the passages are too short for arguments of this kind to [illegible] Fragments, it must be remembered, are not to be pressed too [illegible] The expression ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς ὑποκειμένης ἱστορίας οἰκεῖον [τὸ] προσεκθέσθαι τὰς αἰτίας αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ πολέμου

(cf. XI 57, 8; 58, 2) belongs to Diodorus. In the matter of vocabulary we may notice the participle θεωρῶν (38, 3), as in XII; the adverb πεφροντισμένως (41, 1) which recalls πεπολιτευκότως of XIII 79, and πεφυλαγμένως of XI 40, 8. The adverbial phrase ἐκ τοῦ προφανεστάτου (39, 4) is not paralleled in XII, but in XIII are ἐξ ἑτοίμου (2, 2); ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων (10, 3). τε solitarium is met with three times (40, 3 bis, 4), all in the enumeration of Athens' resources taken from Pericles' speech (Thuc. I. 140-44), and his statements (Thuc. II. 13); cf. also Frg. 10. The making use of Pericles' speech does not accord with the practice in section XII 4-82, 2, but with the following section, XIII 1-XV [illegible] Unparalleled except at XV [illegible] are the citations from Aristophanes and Eupolis (40, 6). Citations of [illegible] are common [illegible] Book X and [illegible] ([illegible], p 502); as the epigram on the statue of Oxylus (Frg. 29), verses from Tyrtaeus (Frg. 53), from Alcman (Frg. 54). Peculiar is the direct quotation introduced by ὅτι (38, 3), τοῦ δὲ Περικλέους εἰπόντος, ὅτι [illegible] περὶ τῶν χρημάτων ἀπολογίαν [illegible] σκοπῶ πῶς ἂν δυναίμην ἀποδοῦναι τὸν περὶ τούτων λόγον τοῖς πολίταις, ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔφησε δεῖν, κ.τ.λ. Likewise peculiar

Alcibiades' suggestion μὴ πῶς [illegible] --- ἀλλὰ πῶς μὴ [illegible] τῶς λέγ' XI 55, 8: XIII 2, 0;12, (Sic). In X 6.2 we find ὡς used like the ὅτι recitative, τὸν δὲ Δημάρατον εἰπεῖν φασιν ὡς Οὐδ' αὐτὸς [illegible] τὴν ἀνδρείαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀγνοεῖς. As for double synonyms there are περιπαθοῦς καὶ φόβους (38, 4), ὑπεροχῇ τε καὶ δόξῃ (41, 2), [illegible] καὶ [illegible] (38, 5), [illegible] καὶ στρατηγίας (39, 3). These three chapters are rather small to draw conclusions from them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

As far as the first section of Diodorus' narrative is concerned, it has been pointed out that there are variations from other parts that could come from Thucydides, that there are variations from Ephorus, that there are colourings from Thucydides, so that it is a fair [illegible] to say that books I, II, III, IV of Thucydides were used by Diodorus. When however we turn to the Sicilian Expedition we find a different

state of affairs, for here Thucydides, Philistus, Ephorus and Timaeus are contestants. Thucydides could not have furnished the causes (Diod XIII 82,3 ff.). Language, syntax, formation of sentences, show marked variation from the preceding sec- [illegible] cf. ἀπό (used in X, and XII to 42,4), articular Infinitive, and close parallel in language at times. There is a probability that Thucydides was here used, he would be used again; but the greater probability is with Philistus, because he was an eye-witness (cf. Diodorus' opinion that historians should be eyewitnes- [illegible] and took part in the very events [illegible] of Dionysius. Nothing can be obtained from the meagre frag-ments (Müller, [illegible]). The strongest argument against Timaeus is the lack of [illegible], which is in the favor of the older Philistus rather than the later Timaeus (cf. ἔτι φανοτέρας καὶ καλλίους, frg. 87; ἰδιότητας καὶ ποικιλίας, frg. 71; φθορὰ καὶ λοιμός, frg. 66). Timaeus also has quotations (from Euripides, frg. 97, Empedocles [illegible] 111), so that nothing can be decided from their omission, at least as far as [illegible]

Ephorus and Timaeus too. Nothing can be gained from the few speeches in O.O. peculiar to this section (XII 83,6; XIII 8,6; 15,12). Such few resemblances to XI and to Ephorus' fragments as were observed are of little avail, because their nature makes it unsafe to argue from Timaeus' fragments.

Inasmuch as part of XIII 36-42,4 (34,1-3 belongs to this, while 33,1 to the preceding section) comes from Ephorus, as the language does not follow Thucydides closely, as the syntax follows XI and fragments of Ephorus (cf. Inf. [illegible] XIII 51, 8 ἅτε; 37,3 πρὸς τὸ; Final Sentences), as sentences are more given to parallelism than the first section, under these circumstances the entire section should be assigned to Ephorus. It should be [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] synonyms are [illegible]. We saw above that this section followed the last part of XI in many [illegible].

The division of book XI first mentioned, beginning at c. 75 is in point of language like book XI, using

be seen by ἀναιρῶ (passive), ἀφηγοῦμαι, ἐγενήθην, θεωρεῖν (cf. XI 35, 3), etc. There is found a similarity in the free use of the Articular Infinitive, esp. in expressions of Time, οἱ περί τινα, μετά τινος, different subordinate sentences, φασί, speeches. This section [illegible] between the relations [illegible] [illegible] little apparent. Several of these they have parallels in Ephorus' fragments. Others have been [illegible]. Besides Ephorus there are two other writers who could have furnished Diodorus with this part of his history, Xenophon and Theopompus. There seems to be no reason that Xenophon was the source (Volquardsen, l.c., 43-47, and *Introduction*, p. 17). Holm follows Breitenbach in giving this division to Theopompus because of the greater rhetorical fulness (*Hist. of Greece*, *Eng. Trans.*, [illegible]). The character of the narration, being largely made up of description of battles, may account for its fulness. Ephorus may have been freer when he had no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] occur in Theopompus' fragments [illegible]

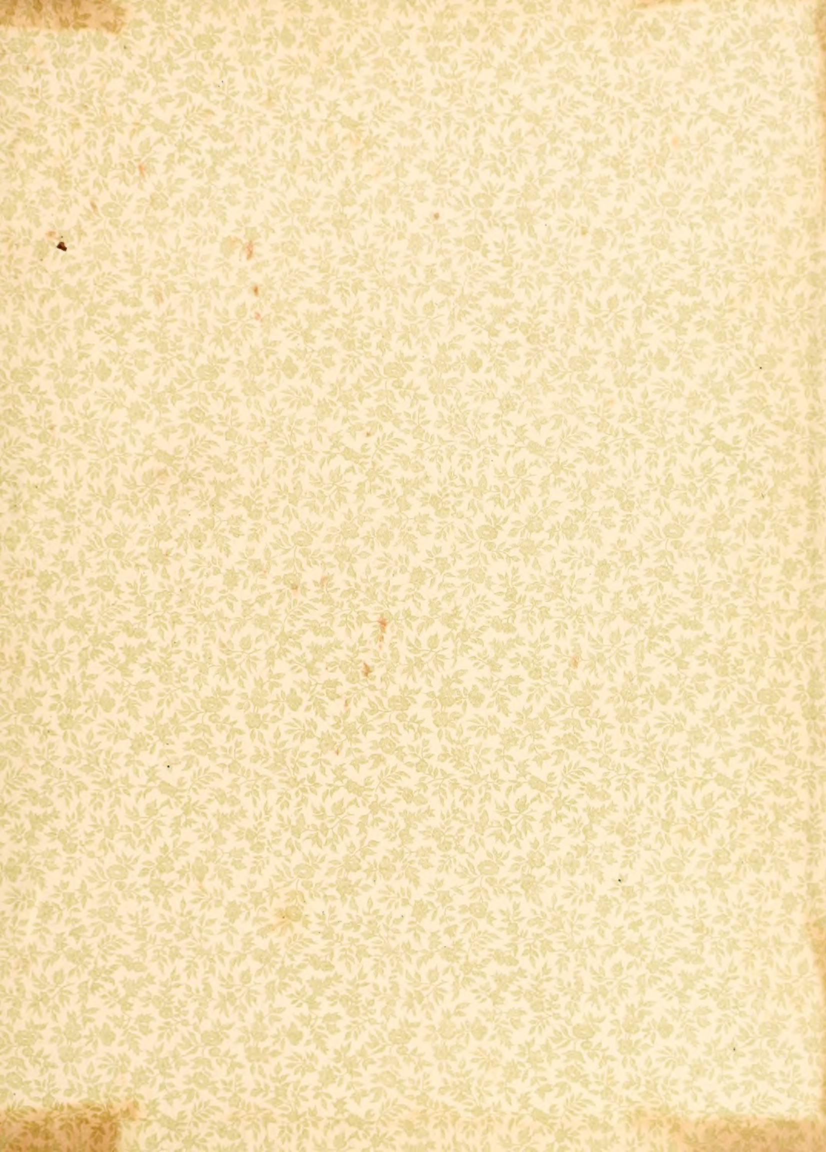
(Att. (Bered. [illegible]) gives certain stylistic traits of Theopompus, which are against his having been Diodorus' source: Verbs of Circumlocution, εἶναι, τυγχάνειν, γίγνεσθαι, ὁρᾶσθαι, ἔχειν, ποιεῖν, which are not found in Diodorus, with the exception of εἶναι (and this does not occur as in frgs. 222, 249) [illegible] ἔχειν a few times, but no more than elsewhere in XI and in XI and X. Theopompus is said to be fond of powerful and unusual words and turns of expression, which are not to be found in Diodorus. For [illegible] p. πολεμοποιεῖν (53,1) is used by Hippocrates and Xenophon. Ephorus also uses unusual words [illegible]. Exclamatory [illegible] and [illegible] form a characteristic part of Theopompus' style. The first is not to be found, the second is scarcely noticeable [illegible] the synonyms are doubled, and not used by three's as was Theopompus' practice (cf. 48,1,2; 52,1,2; 68,4; 71,2; 102,3, and page 25 of this [illegible]

Conclusion

Having completed the investigation, we may now sum up the results. Examinations of the different [illegible] which [illegible] in this work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In the first place [illegible] variation of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], XI [illegible] XI 82,3 – XII 2-18, XII 56-[illegible], XII [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] 07. In the second place, we found in XI 41-82,2 stronger coloring of Thucydides than in other parts that could come from him; and a variation in this part from the fragments of Ephorus more than [illegible] other places. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ephorus in books I, II, III of Thucydides [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] XI 82,3 – XII 2-18 [illegible] [illegible] section X 30-42,7 [illegible] [illegible] Ephorus. Finally, the narrative in XII 45-53, 64-74, 76-79, 87-103,2, 104-07, is to all appearances from Ephorus.

Life.

I, Edwin Luther Green, was born December 3rd 70, at Milton, Florida. My parents are A. A. and L. C. Green, of whom only my father, A. A. Green, is now living. From Milton my parents removed them to Bagdad, Florida, where from my seventh to my seventeenth year I attended the public school. During the four years previous to my going to college I was taught by Rev. J. C. Walker. My college life began in 1888 at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., at which institution I received the degree of B.A. in 1892. I taught the preparatory Greek class there in 1890-91, 91-92, and also Junior German in 1891-92. My next year was spent at Richmond, Va. teaching in the [illegible]; the year after that, in Knoxville, Tenn. with Prof. [illegible] Morris. I came to Baltimore, and entered Johns Hopkins University in 1894. My subjects have been Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit. I was given an Honorary Virginia Scholarship in 1895, and was appointed a Fellow in Greek in 1896. To my teachers, Rev. J. C. Walker, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]